

LIEUT. GILMORE'S STORY.

Tells of Suffering And Abuse From Insurgents.

WANDERED EIGHT MONTHS.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable. What follows is from Lieutenant Gilmore's statement to the agent of the associated press. The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 16. We had reached the Abulot river near its source that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: "I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here."

On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came towards us yelling. One of my men shouted "They are on us." He was lashing a raft of bamboos. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw.

The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards die at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers.

Asks American Intervention.

Brussels, Jan. 6.—At the meeting held here convoked by leading members of the Universal League of Peace, having in view a petition to President McKinley to mediate in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal, it was decided to open petitions for public signatures throughout the country.

The proposed address to President McKinley follows:

Painfully affected by the bloody and terrible struggle in which two of the most civilized peoples are brought into conflict in South Africa, the undersigned urgently appeal to you for mediation. You alone can offer to heal the breach, and, in so doing, you would fulfill the sacred duty of human brotherhood.

A Tin Combine.

Hartford City, Jan. 9.—The Montpelier tin plate mill employing 200 men is closed and it is believed that it will not resume. It is said that the tin plate trust intends to move the machinery to either Elmwood or Anderson and consolidate with the others owned by the company at those places. The city of Montpelier gave a bonus of \$25,000 for this plant, and injunction proceedings are contemplated.

The Pullman Estate.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of George M. Pullman, were allotted as compensation for their services, the sum of \$425,000. This is said to be the largest amount of fees ever allowed executors of any estate handled by the probate court here. The final accounting of the executors in the Pullman estate is expected to be made next week. It is said that the estate, which was listed at about \$8,000,000 when the will was probated, will now nearly figure up to \$14,000,000.

Wholesale Indictments.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 9.—The Ingham county grand jury created a series of sensations by bringing bills of indictment against the following public officers:

Speaker of the house of representatives, state land commissioner, an agent for a law book concern, a representative—an ex-attorney general, the head officers of the state militia and a regent of Michigan University.

The charges made include bribery and embezzlement.

SUFFERED FOR WATER.

Censored Dispatches Do Not Give True Pictures.

London, Jan. 9.—Correspondence of the associated press tell of hardships which do not appear in cable dispatches. Here is an instance:

"The men were crowding round the engines in line offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslin, "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under the engine catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this form the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the condition under which it is being carried out. Belated as these letters are by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much-needed light upon the condition, so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

TAKES ANOTHER ISLAND.

It Commands the Channel Between Borneo and Solo.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The United States navy has taken possession of another island in the east. Admiral Watson cables from Cavite: "Wentzbaugh, commanding the Albany, (a little gunboat), hoisted the flag on Sibutu Island, and the chief dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and north Borneo authorities pleased."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle enclosing the Philippine group. It is probably, but not positively, outside of the line and lies very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between that island and the Philippines. The Sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to the island, is believed to claim jurisdiction over it and as his authority is recognized by the native tribes on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity, it is believed that his claim is well-founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the gunboat moved.

A Corps of Gentlemen.

London, Jan. 9.—It has been decided with the approval of the war office, to raise a corps of gentlemen for service in South Africa as mounted infantry, forming an integral part of the imperial yeomanry. The corps will be raised unit by unit throughout the kingdom, any civilian having the necessary qualifications in respect to riding and shooting will be eligible, as well as any former member of the army.

The scheme of enrollment will enable groups of friends to serve in the same corps. Those who have been accustomed to tracking big game in uncivilized countries will be peculiarly suited.

Shoes From Cawnpore.

London, Jan. 9.—In consequence of the strain upon the army clothing department, the war office has been obliged to order 100,000 pairs of shoes at Cawnpore, in the northwest provinces of British India, a town noted for its leather works, and a place where strong forces of British troops are usually stationed.

American Meat Comes High.

London, Jan. 8.—Owing to the withdrawal of the trans-Atlantic liners for use as transports and the consequent non-arrival of American meat, the butchers here have the utmost difficulty in procuring supplies and are advancing prices 4 to 6 cents per pound.

Crazy Conductor Blamed.

Denver, Col., Jan. 6.—The coroner's jury that investigated the death of Winfield Pandleman, the express messenger who was killed in the wreck on the Union Pacific railroad at Brighton, has found that the collision was caused by the criminal carelessness of Conductor E. W. McAllister. This man lost his reason at the scene of the accident, but is slowly recovering his mental balance.

Foraker's Puerto Rico Bill.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Foraker in speaking of his bill for governmental provisions for Puerto Rico, said it did not create a territory out of the island, nor undertake to give the island a territorial form of government in the ordinary understanding of that phrase adding that it merely provided a simple form of government, which it was believed would answer the purpose until a more matured form could be devised. The senator also said that the bill was intended only as a basis for the committee on Puerto Rico to act upon.

Great Thing For The Navy Bill.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press interviewed Herr Barth, the Freissinnige leader, who said: "The Bundersrath incident will cause the fleet bill to pass with a rush. It will break the Centrist opposition. No party, not even the Socialists, would risk going before the country now in opposition to the fleet bill, as it would be swept away."

The government is expected to hurry forward the bill so as to take advantage of the monetary situation.

ANNEXATIONIST ELECTED.

Toronto Chooses One For Mayor by 2,000 Votes.

LARGELY DUE TO WORKINGMEN

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Toronto astonished its loyal British subjects by electing an annexationist mayor. The contest was between E. A. MacDonald, annexationist, and E. F. Clarke, a conservative member of the Canadian house of commons. MacDonald won by 2,000 votes. Clarke was backed by the Orange order of the city, but MacDonald carried solidly the workingmen's and socialist vote on a platform against the city hall ring, the gas and street railway monopolies, and on a scheme to construct a ship canal connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario.

Five years ago MacDonald conducted a newspaper here which advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States. MacDonald was then a lieutenant in the Twelfth York battalion of militia. There was considerable feeling at that time over the annexation question, and MacDonald was stripped of his uniform as a result of issuing the annexation organ. The result of the election seems to have been largely due to the workingmen, who wished to see a change in methods of the municipal government.

Trainmen Withdraw From A. R. U.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has given notice of withdrawal from the Federation of American Railway Employees. The withdrawal of the trainmen, it is said, will disband the federation, as other organizations have grievances which they have been unable to settle with roads because of the failure of the federation to unanimously sanction strikes as is required by the rules of the order.

It is declared the firemen and telegraphers have grievances in the east, which are serious, and that there may be a general disturbance as a result of the withdrawals, which are effective January 16.

Ban Against A. R. U. Broken.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The Wabash railroad has sent instructions to all its roadmasters and master mechanics that the ban on American Railway union men, growing out of the strike of 1894 has been lifted. The railroad men expect that the action of the Wabash will be followed by the other roads, and that thousands of men who were forced out of the railroad business because of the Debs strike will now seek to go back.

It is also expected that the numerous "black list" damage suits that have been filed against the various roads will be abandoned.

Plague in Manila.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following cablegram by Surgeon General Sternberg:

"Three bubonic natives."

GREENLEAF.

The signer is Colonel Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general and chief surgeon in the Philippines.

Montana Transvaal Recruits.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 6.—Two hundred and sixty men have signed an agreement here to go to South Africa and serve in the Boer army. They are Irish-Americans, German-Americans and French-Americans. Only men between 20 and 40 and without any one depending on them were enlisted. They will leave as soon as an agent of the Transvaal, now on his way, arrives here.

American Steel Cars For France.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—Lucien Marchal, chief engineer of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroad, or France, who is in this country on a tour of inspection, placed an order with the Pressed Steel Car company of this city for 500 steel gondola cars of a special design. This order marks the first introduction of American steel cars on the European continent and may be considered a new epoch of railway equipment in the old world.

Colesburg and Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 5.—An unexpected development of the situation has occurred at Colesburg. The Boers returned with reinforcements during the night and occupied the position from which they were driven by General French. There is a deepening sense of anxiety respecting Ladysmith, whence disheartening reports of the prevalence of sickness are received. General White reported a list of nearly twenty deaths a day from enteric fever and dysentery and seventy-one serious cases in the hospital.

War's Effect Upon Trade.

London, Jan. 9.—The scarcity of coal continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig iron furnaces have shut down. Iron has reached record prices. In the meantime the war continues to increase the demand, and coal goes up. At a cost of £420,000 Birmingham has bought from a private corporation the city's supply of electricity. In 1886 the city sold it, but now believing that even at such an advanced figure it will yield a large, substantial profit, the city has bought it back.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

What is Being Done in The Fifty-Sixth General Assembly.

JANUARY THIRD.

The senate resumed its sittings with a fair attendance. First came a flood of bills and petitions. Senator Allen (Neb.) presented a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for all letters and agreements between the treasury department and New York banks concerning the deposit of funds.

Senator Pett grew offered a resolution asking the war department concerning hostilities in the Philippines. Its consideration was objected to which action Senator Hoar protested against.

In the house a number of members attempted to offer the same resolution offered by Senator Allen in the senate, but they were headed off by a question of privilege on the part of Mr. Ginn (Iowa) regarding certain published criticisms of his action in the Roberts (Utah) investigation. In this connection he offered a resolution which was referred to a committee, when the house adjourned.

JANUARY FOURTH.

In the senate Senator Beveridge (Ind.) presented the following resolution and asked that it be taken next Tuesday: "Resolved, That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States, that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control over the archipelago as the situation may demand."

Senator Allen's resolution in report of yesterday's session. The senate spent the rest of its session in opening discussion of the senate measure.

In the house Mr. Blagham (Penn.) introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, (etc.), that the thanks of congress are hereby tendered to Senator T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, and the officers and men under their command for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago."

JANUARY FIFTH.

The work by congress for the day was all done in committee rooms, there having been nothing done in open session worthy of report here. The senate committee on privileges and elections began investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Nevada.

The Roberts (Utah) investigation committee has been in session since its appointment, most of the time. Today Mr. Roberts began his argument, reading from a typewritten statement. The senate committee on elections made an adverse report upon the resolution to seat Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. The vote was 4 to 3.

JANUARY EIGHTH.

Senator McLaurin (S. C.) gave notice of an amendment to the finance bill repealing tax on circulation of state bank notes.

Senator Hoar (Mass.) gave notice of an amendment to the law providing that statistics be gathered relating to the water power of the country.

In the house Mr. Lantz (Ohio) introduced a resolution for an investigation of the charges that polygamists had been appointed as postmasters in Utah. It was passed without division. The investigation is to be made by the committee on postoffices and post roads.

JANUARY NINTH.

London, Jan. 9.—Advices by mail put a sombre hue upon affairs in South Africa. The doings of the besieged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boer's continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force the besieged promise to become full-fledged cave-dwellers for, according to a correspondent of the Daily News at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

Some people have spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, but find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wives and families, or in solitary misery, where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset.

Civilizing Guam.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Advices from the island of Guam are encouraging. Assistant Surgeon Stone has persuaded the people of Agat, the largest village, to establish a hospital of ten beds. So striking have been the results that the authorities of the village are now building and have nearly finished an additional hospital for twenty beds. The people appear to be grateful for what is being gratuitously done for them and seem to appreciate the importance of co-operating with us, not only in our medical work, but in our efforts to make sanitary improvements.

Missouri Proteats.

Jefferson City, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Crow is preparing to institute proceedings in the supreme court of the United States to stop the people of Chicago from polluting the waters of the Mississippi river by means of the sewerage of the Chicago canal.

Choate And Salisbury.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Hay has received a telegram from Ambassador Choate at London, stating that he had an eminently satisfactory interview with Lord Salisbury relative to the seizure of American goods by British warships. Lord Salisbury listened intently to the representations on this subject, made by Mr. Choate by direction of the state department and took them under consideration, promising voluntarily to give the matter immediate attention and to return a speedy decision.

For Opening the Neutral Strip.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Delegate Flynn has introduced a resolution directing the interior department to send an inspector to investigate conditions relating to the neutral strip in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, in Oklahoma, with a view to opening it up in compliance with law. It is now full of whites who went there when the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation was opened, in the belief that the neutral strip was a part of the latter.

Town Burned For Cruelty.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Advices from Magalang, province of Pampanga, report that Captain Leconhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Comanche, on Mount Arayat. Three members of the Twentieth regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three are dead and two injured are recovering. Captain Leconhauser set fire to the barracks and the town.

FROM DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Boots Take Another Advance— Cotton Goods Still Up.

WHEAT MOVES SLUGGISHLY.

New York, Jan. 8.—Failures in 1899 were 9,393 in number, with liabilities of \$123,132,679. The last days of the year added a few more to the number and some millions to the known liabilities of firms and banks which failed close to the end, so that commercial defaults reached \$90,879,989, of which \$30,792,164 were in manufacturing, \$48,924,771 in trading and \$11,162,954 in brokerage, promoting and other commercial liabilities.

The disposition to ask higher prices seen in boots and shoes' 20 cents advance being asked on some for which 7½ cents was asked and paid in November.

Cotton goods are at the highest quotations of last year, with good demand though cotton has declined a little. But the goods were at no time advanced quite in proportion to the material. Woolen goods are much lower with respect to wool than a year ago, and some further advance has been expected. Wool is strongly held though full prices asked a month ago cannot be obtained. Cotton does not rise further, because receipts from plantations have somewhat increased, and accounts of large stocks at many small towns have attracted attention. The southern mills which usually supply themselves with large stocks from the surrounding country without passing the cotton through any market or drawing it until it is wanted, have bought largely on account of the publicly announced combination last fall to raise prices. These mills consumed last year 1,400,000 bales, but are reckoned as having taken for this year's crop only 491,000.

Wheat still moves sluggishly with small changes in prices. In six months of the crop year about 99,000,000 bushels, four included, have been exported, against 123,000,000 last year. The price is practically unchanged, as also for corn, of which 2,923,195 bushels have been exported for the week, against 3,572,412 last year.

Cape Town in Danger.

London, Jan. 9.—A Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes a Cape Town paper as saying that the guards of all the public buildings are trebled every night, that the patrols scour the roads converging at Cape Town, that troops are encamped at Green Point, that the volunteers sleep under arms and have received orders to rendezvous instantly on hearing guns fired from the batteries.

The authorities have issued notices warning the public of the danger of being fired upon if they approach posts guarded by sentries at night time and do not stop when challenged. The public has also been notified that all boats approaching the British cruiser Niobe, anchored in the bay, must carry a light or take the risk of being fired upon from the cruiser.

Mexicans Bent English.

City of Mexico, Jan. 9.—A most remarkable transaction in promoting new companies was the purchase of a tract of land recently in the southern part of Mexico for the purpose of forming an India rubber company by London men. The land purchased had been assessed here for taxation purposes at \$653 and was turned over to the India Rubber Company of Mexico (limited) in London for 2½ million dollars. When the matter was looked into the shareholders protested, and the result has been a number of suits in English courts.

Judgment Against the Union.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Edward W. nich, a linotype machinist, formerly employed in the composing room of the Evening News, who brought suit several months ago against David Shankland, as president of Typographical union No. 9 of this city to recover damages for alleged conspiracy in forcing him out of his position because he refused to take out a card in the Typographical union, got a verdict of \$650 in the supreme court.

Agent W. J. Pollock.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It is understood that the recent investigation of W. J. Pollock, agent at the Osage agency, in Oklahoma, will not lead to his removal, as has been generally surmised. No incriminating evidence was developed. The conclusions are said to point to the agent's lack of qualifications for the place rather than to any violation of law. The matter is in the hands of Secretary Hitchcock, who is understood to regard the case as not sufficiently serious to justify Pollock's removal.

Fire at Galena.

Galena, Kas., Jan. 9.—The Galena Foundry and Machine Company's shops caught fire and both buildings and contents are a complete loss. It will require some time before they can rebuild. It was partially insured. The boiler at State Geologist Haworth's mine exploded, completely demolishing everything. The boiler was blown a distance of 100 yards and the four men that were in the house all received a severe shock, but escaped death. A number of men are out of work.

COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City.			
CATTLE—Common to heavy	3 40	@	6 00
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 25	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	63	@	82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2	@	28 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24	@	28 1/2
RYE—No. 2	48 1/2	@	
HAY—Choice timothy	9 00	@	9 50
Choice prairie	7 00	@	7 50
BUTTER	21	@	24
EGGS	24	@	24

St. Louis Grain.			
WHEAT—No. 2	68 1/2	@	
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2	@	
RYE—No. 2	24	@	

New York.			
Cotton.			
January	27	34	
February	27	34	
March	27	34	
April	27	34	
May	27	34	
June	27	34	
July	27	34	
August	27	34	
September	27	34	
October	27	34	
November	27	34	

Galveston.			
Wichita Grain.			
WHEAT—	Open.	High.	Low.
May	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2
July	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2
CORN—	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4
May	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4
July	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4
OATS—	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4
May	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4
July	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4

Live Stock.			
Chicago Live Stock.			
BEEVES	4 22	@	5 00
HEDFERS	3 50	@	5 00
COWS	3 25	@	4 00
CANNER	2 13	@	3 00
STOCKERS & FEEDERS	3 00	@	4 00
TEXAS FEED BEEVES	3 50	@	4 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 25	@	5 00

THE LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

St. Joseph, Mo., is to have a tin can factory.

California is to have a perfume farm, and factory, to be established at Monrovia.

Explosion of acetylene gas burned a church at Eden, Nebraska, while a watch meeting was in session.

The annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans is to be held in Louisville, Ky., from May 30 to June 3 next.

The broom manufacturers association has fixed as lowest prices for brooms \$3 per dozen to jobbers and \$3.25 to retailers.

Journeymen painters, of St. Joseph, Mo., who threatened to strike, have secured an advance of 20 per cent in wages and nine hours, instead of ten, as a days' work.

Money orders can be sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico cheaper than they can be sent from one United States post-office to another. The reason for this is that these orders escape the war tax.

The re-timbering of the main shaft of the Kansas penitentiary coal mine is finished and 300 convicts are at work digging coal to supply the urgent demand for fuel on the part of the state institutions.

C. J. Hamlin, of New York, has bought from his trainer, E. F. Geers, the black four-year-old pacing colt Direct Hal, for \$10,000. This is probably the largest sum ever paid for a pacer without a record.

Collector Bliss, at Havana, is prosecuting a local merchant for introducing tobacco leaf through the custom house disguised as "potatoes." He says the time has arrived when an example must be made of somebody.

President Horace G. Burt, of the Union Pacific, has presented to the University of Wyoming, located at Laramie, six blocks of valuable land lying just north of the university, and embracing about twenty acres.

Japan's house of representatives has delegated one of its members to study the trust question in the United States.

The so-called Sherman anti-trust law was the work of Senator Edmunds of Vermont. The Senate finance committee framed a bill and Senator John Sherman reported it from that committee to the Senate. The bill was then referred to the judiciary committee and Senator Edmunds drafted for that committee, and reported to the Senate, the bill which was made law without the change of a word.

During the past year Colorado has produced more gold than Alaska and the Klondike together.